Period. Dec. 1

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Number

EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress

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ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

Born November 12, 1815, Johnstown, N. Y. Died October 26, 1902, New York, N. Y.

"She forged the thunderbolts in the greatest revolution the world has ever known—the emancipation of women." **(See page 123.)**

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Washington, D. C.

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Equal Rights

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of the
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HELEN HUNT WEST . . . . . Editor

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ALMA LUTZ INEZ HAYNES IRWIN
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and the adherence of the United States to the Equal Rights Treaty. The Woman's Party also supports the proposed Equality Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Art. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Introduced

Senate—By Senator John G. Townsend, (Del.), and Senator Edward R. Burke, (Neb.), Jan. 4, 1939, (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7).

House—By Representative Louis Ludlow, (Ind.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 2).
By Representative U. S. Guyer, (Kans.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 27).
By Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy, (Md.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 25).

Present Status

Senate—Before Judiciary Sub-Committee.

House—Before Judiciary Committee.

Favorable action by Sub-Committee April 26, 1939.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS TREATY

"Art. 1—The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

Signed

By Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay, at Montevideo, December, 1933.

PROPOSED EQUALITY AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries the right of vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex."

The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality."

"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields."

"The members of the League undertake that there shall be both men and women, with full voting powers, in all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all Conferences under the auspices of the League."

Present Status

Before the League of Nations Committee on Status of Women.

Women Being People

"WORK IS MAN'S highest privilege," says Angelo Patri, whose newspaper column is familiar to readers throughout the nation. "It is not to be denied any man or any woman. It is not something to be granted by anyone's favor, but a human need to be recognized by all concerned, lawmakers, employers and workers alike.

"Women being people," says Mr. Patri, "have many of the instincts, gifts and abilities that men have, among them the desire, the spiritual need, to work for their living outside the home. Some women do not have this need; others feel it keenly and the career of motherhood does not lessen it."

The writer points out that the necessity for work is not only a material one, active only in times of financial stress, but a spiritual one, urgent in good times and bad. "To some women," he declares, "their chosen work is as vital as their need of home and children. To deprive them of it would be the height of cruelty."

Referring to the distribution of jobs on the basis of need, he says, "It is wrong to dismiss a good worker because there is someone in great financial need. Carry that principle into the social fabric and you have a snarled result that helps nobody and injures everybody. Nobody should be deprived of work because of marriage, motherhood or bachelorhood. Who is to judge? . . . All this notion of making a person's work depend upon anything but his ability to perform it is stupid, and the sooner it is forgotten the better."

Scoffing at the war being made on working mothers, Mr. Patri expresses the opinion that mothers who work do not neglect their children. On the contrary, he says that usually they are found leaning far to the other side. "When mothers go out to work, to earn money to give the children a better home, a better education, a better start than they could have otherwise, they ought to be cheered, not stoned," he says. "Marriage has two partners. The two work together to establish a home and rear a family."

Commenting upon the respective jobs of the two partners to the marriage and their individual contributions to the partnership, Mr. Patri says, "If the mother stays in the house, she works as hard and often much harder than her husband does in his outside job. She scrubs, paints, cooks, washes, irons, mends, nurses, shops, manages from daylight to dark and between times carries and delivers the children. Then be quite candid about saying that a woman ought to live the sheltered, secluded, protected life of the home. And be quite honest and say, along with me, that, after all, we know little about the matter because it is every woman's own business."

Summing up, Mr. Patri, who has gained renown as a Consulting Educator, says, "That's the situation. Each woman, every mother, should be allowed to make her own decision without unjust criticism."

He makes mention of the fact that necessity knows no law, and that since many husbands are working on reduced pay, while others have no jobs at all, many mothers continue their work outside the home. "Children are to be provided for," he says.

Mr. Patri has presented the subject of the right of women to work in a common sense manner, stripped of prejudice and sentimentality.

"I agree with you," he writes the editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, "that anything that hampers a woman harms the rest and I am all for freeing them physically, mentally and spiritually. I wish you every success in your work."

She Believed In Women

By Alma Lutz

EDITOR'S NOTE: Alma Lutz, writer of this article, is author of a book on Elizabeth Cady Stanton, now in the hands of John Day Company, publishers, will be off the press early in 1940. Miss Lutz, who has been active in the equal rights cause ever since her graduation from Vassar, has had access to a wealth of hitherto unavailable material concerning Mrs. Stanton, which should make her book not only a very readable volume, but an important historical record. She is the author of a book entitled The Life of Emma Willard and numerous magazine articles dealing with the Woman Movement and other subjects.

ON NOVEMBER 12, the birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a tablet will be unveiled at 250 West 94th Street, New York City, where Mrs. Stanton lived from 1898 until her death on October 26, 1932.

The tablet is being erected by the New York State Education Department and the National Woman's Party. It bears the following inscription:

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON
NOV. 12, 1815—OCT. 26, 1902
LIVED FROM 1898 ON THIS SITE
CALLED THE FIRST
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19-20, 1848
AND MADE THE FIRST PUBLIC
DEMAND FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Mrs. Stanton's daughter, Harriot Stanton Blatch, well known for her own work for woman suffrage and the advancement of women, has been asked to be the speaker at the unvailing, but as illness makes it impossible for her to be present, her place will be taken by her daughter, Nora Stanton Barney, who lived with her grandmother at 250 West 94th Street, when she was preparing to enter Cornell University to study architecture and engineering. Rhoda Barney, Mrs. Stanton's great-granddaughter, a student of architecture and engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, will unveil the tablet.

Jane Norman Smith, Vice-Chairman of the Woman's Party and Chairman of its New York City Committee, will preside. Persons prominent in Government, members of Mrs. Stanton's family and active workers in the feminist movement have been asked to participate in the ceremonies, scheduled for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Members of the National Woman's Party, friends of equal rights and admirers of Mrs. Stanton are urged to be present to pay tribute to this great pioneer for the emancipation of women.

Mrs. Stanton lived in an apartment at 250 West 94th Street at the end of a very active life. Even at eighty-four, she was writing magazine and newspaper articles. Editors regarded her as an interesting personality and sought her comments on a variety of subjects. Somehow or other, no matter what her subject, she always smuggled in a word or two on woman's emancipation. She was a steady contributor to the Sunday edition of the New York *Journal* and *American* and was featured as "the grand old woman of America." In 1901, when she was eighty-six, she wrote in her diary, "I am writing articles long and short all the time. Last week I had something in seven different papers. The December number of the *North American Review* contains an article of mine, and so does the *Cosmopolitan*. In a word, I am always busy, which is perhaps the chief reason why I am always well."

Although at that time she no longer took an active part in the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association of which she had been president for many years, she still sent her speeches to its Conventions and her suggestions regarding policy to Miss Anthony. She wrote Miss Anthony in 1899: "To my mind our Association cannot be too broad. Suffrage involves every basic principle of republican government, all social, civil, religious, educational and political rights. It is therefore germaine to our platform to discuss every invidious distinction of sex in the college, home, trades and professions, in literature sacred and profane, in the canon as well as in civil law. At the inauguration of our movement, we numbered in our Declaration of Rights eighteen grievances covering the whole range of human experience. On none of these did we talk with bated breath. Note the radical claims we made, and think how the world responded. . . In short, in response to our radicalism, the bulwarks of the enemy fell as never since. . . . But at present our Association has so narrowed its platform for reasons of policy and propriety that our Conventions have ceased to point the way."

Keen, interested, planning until the very last, she wrote a letter to President Roosevelt on October 25, 1902, asking him to immortalize himself by bringing about the complete emancipation of his countrywomen. The next afternoon she passed away quietly in her chair.

The world's estimate of her in 1902 in newspapers, magazines, and memorial meetings was that she was "the mother of woman suffrage," "the great statesman of the Woman's Rights movement," "the greatest woman the world has ever produced."

When Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johns-

(Continued on page 129)

Cover Picture

The cover picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose 124th birthday anniversary is celebrated November 12, is of the Adelaide Johnson statue in the nation's Capitol, depicting in Carrara marble the three pioneers for equal rights, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott. Calling her "Apostle of the New Time," Adelaide Johnson thus describes the woman who nearly a century ago called the first Woman's Rights Convention:

"Born Rebel against Tyranny,
Agitator, Typical Mother,
Tireless Reformer, Great Stateswoman,
Initiator of the only world-wide revolution
known to humanity in its ages long
struggle toward Freedom—
The Woman's Revolution."

How Women Began To Fight For Equal Rights

(World's First Convention on Women's Rights—July 19, 1848)

By Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley

WHEN the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Association of London issued in 1839 its call for a general international conference to open in London on June 12, 1840, the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Societies sent both men and women delegates, James and Lucretia Mott being among those sent from Pennsylvania. When they reached London the women delegates were excluded from participation in the convention. The tone of Mrs. Mott's diary shows that she was by no means crushed by this assertion of male supremacy.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott met in London for the first time in 1840. Henry Brewster Stanton, one of the leading anti-slavery lecturers of the day, was present as a delegate. He took his bride with him to the conference. At first the women who went to London were denied entrance to the Hall. Hot debate followed. Scripture, ancient history, and English custom were liberally quoted to bar the women delegates from the hall. The incongruity of the thing was amazing. This group gathered together from all parts of the world, eloquently to defend the rights of slaves, themselves denied freedom of speech, represented one-half of the people of their own race. It was behind the curtained grille, where the women delegates were finally relegated that the two women pioneers first met, and decided that it was about time that some demand be made for new liberties for women.

An English contemporary, speaking of Mrs. Mott, said: "She is slender, petite, dark complexioned; has striking intellectual features and bright vivacious eyes. * * * We shall not discuss here the question whether it is right for women to take an active part with their brethren in promoting philanthropic objects; but we shall take the liberty to express our wish that half the temper, fullness of mind, warmth of heart, distinctness of utterance, facility of elucidation and vivacity of manners which distinguish Lucretia Mott, had been the gift of nine-tenths of the gentlemen who raised their voices at the convention." That quotation certainly gives us a fine picture of that brave staunch pioneer woman, born in Nantucket in 1793. At the time of the London meeting Mrs. Mott was 55 and Mrs. Stanton 33. There was a difference of 22 years in their ages. Each of them in addition to being among the great minds of the last century, in helping to start the "greatest revolution the world has known, that of lifting woman into her proper place in the scale of being" was first a devoted wife to a splendid mate who believed and cooperated in the movement of woman's emancipation. Secondly each became the mother of five children, no small brood even in those days of large families. When in Seneca Falls in 1923 we saw the rocking chair in which Mrs. Stanton wrote her speeches while she rocked her babies.

As these two splendid characters, these future torch bearers, walked down Great Queen Street in London, after they had been ejected from the Anti-Slavery Meeting which they had crossed the ocean in a sailing ship to attend, they discussed the day's events and agreed to hold a woman's rights convention on their return to America, because the men to whom they had just listened seemed in such dire need of education. And thus a missionary work for the emancipation of women "in the land of the free and the home of the brave" was inaugurated. How many fine movements originate in a protest! As President Wilson once said, "This nation, to put it in the vernacular, originated in a kick." One item which amused me in the History of Woman Suffrage about this incident was that the two ladies who were not allowed to speak at the Convention kept up a brisk fire morning, noon and night at their hotel on the unfortunate gentlemen domiciled there. A Mr. Birney, with his luggage promptly withdrew, but a Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Colver, from Boston, who always fortified himself each morning with 6 eggs beaten in a large bowl, stood his ground to the last, his physical proportions being his shield and buckler and his Bible being his chief weapon of defense.

And so the Seneca County Courier, a semi-weekly journal, on July 14, 1848, contained the following item:

"Woman's Rights Convention, a convention to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of woman, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20, commencing at 10 A. M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally is invited to be present on the second day when Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia and other ladies and gentlemen will address the convention."

In reviewing that notice let us recall that Lucretia Mott was a finished speaker at a time when women in public life were unknown. Let us recall that being a native of Nantucket where women were thought something of, and having had connection with the business side of life as well as the home side, she had had training in outside affairs. Also, beside being endowed with a fearless spirit and the gift of tongues, she came of a long line of Quakers and so she had had the experience of growing up with people who believed in and practiced the equality of men and women. Furthermore her husband, James Mott was also a Quaker and the espouser of just causes. And so unlike the great majority of the women of her time she was a practiced public speaker and had the right to preach and to take part in the discussion in the Society of Friends.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., was a Quaker settlement and it happened that in 1848 Mrs. Stanton moved from Boston to that city. The four women who launched the Convention—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha C. Wright (Mrs. Mott's sister) and Mary Ann McClintock—all lived at that time in Seneca Falls. These four ladies met in the parlor of Mrs. McClintock's house on Sunday, July 16, to write their declaration, resolutions and to consider subjects for speeches. They had only three days in which to work and they found their task a herculean one. They found the proceedings of peace and temperance and anti-slavery societies too tame for their use. They knew women had wrongs but how to state them was the difficulty, especially as they, the originators of this crusade, were neither "sour old maids," "childless women" nor "divorced wives" as the newspapers described them to be. And so in their search for source material to use as a model, they finally took up the "Declaration of Independence" and after reading it aloud with much spirit and emphasis decided to adopt

this historic document with some slight changes, as the model for their protest. To secure the requisite number of grievances to make them fit the Declaration of Independence they had to go through statute books, church usages and the customs of society. One gentleman who collaborated with them remarked sarcastically, "Your grievances must be grievous indeed, when you are obliged to go to books in order to find them out." And that reminds me of what Maude Younger used to say: "Laws are not made for the best of husbands but to restrain the worst of men."

The eventful day came. Crowds arrived in carriages and on foot. When those in charge of the Declaration and Resolutions and several statute books of the State of New York arrived at the Chapel, the door was locked and Mrs. Stanton had to boost her young nephew in through the window to unlock the doors for the women.

It had been decided beforehand that no men were to be present, but as they were already on the spot, it was decided in a hasty council held around the church altar that this was an occasion when men might make themselves pre-eminently useful and so it was agreed that they should remain.

James Mott, tall and dignified, in Quaker costume, was called to the chair; Mary McClintock was appointed secretary and Mrs. Mott, accustomed to public speaking, stated the objects of the convention and in describing the degraded condition of women the world over, showed the importance of inaugurating some movement for their education and elevation.

The Declaration was signed by 100 men and women and it is curious to note that the same old arguments and objections rife at the start of the woman movement continued on until the vote was won and I feel that some of the opposition against our present struggle for the Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution is based on the same sort of prejudice and ignorance. The twelve Resolutions were then brought up and discussed, and the only one not unanimously adopted was the ninth urging the women of the country to secure for themselves the elective franchise. This resolution undoubtedly originated with Mrs. Stanton. When she read it a storm of protest arose. Women feared that asking for the vote might defeat what they considered their more conservative demands. Even lion-hearted Mrs. Mott cautioned, "Lizzie Thee will make the movement ridiculous." Strange it is that this most ridiculed Resolution was secured first by the women of the next generation, building on the work begun at Seneca Falls, but that all the other demands those grand pioneers considered conservative, still lag of *complete* accomplishment, and will so lag until the passage of the proposed amendment reading that "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The Convention adjourned at the close of two days but so many points of discussion had developed that it was agreed that another meeting should be held at Rochester two weeks later.

The comments of the press were carefully preserved. They are priceless. One which appeared in the papers of the day read:

"Now it requires no argument to prove that the rights demanded by the women at Seneca Falls are all wrong. Every true hearted female will instantly feel that these are unwomanly, and that if carried out the males would have to change their positions in society to the same extent, in an opposite direction, in order to enable them to discharge the domestic duties, now appertaining to females, which must be neglected to a great extent if women are allowed to exercise their rights. Society would have to be radically remodelled in order to accommodate itself to such a change in the order of things, an order established at creation and continued for six thousand years."

It was my great privilege to attend the sesquicentennial celebration of this epoch-making convention, in 1923, at Seneca Falls. Wesleyan Chapel is no longer standing. A bronze tablet marks the spot where the first Woman's Rights Convention in the world was held. Only the ninth Resolution about winning the vote is quoted and the names of some of the signers. There was a great difference between this occasion and the one it commemorated seventy-five years previous. When we arrived the whole town was waving with purple, white and gold banners. The village was proud of its heritage as the home of one of the three great pioneers of Equal Rights and as the birthplace of equality of rights for one-half the human race. The convention was proclaimed by the ringing of all the bells of Seneca Falls from 9 to 9:15. The village president and the trustees opened the convention with a reception to the officers and members of the National Woman's Party. Both Western Union and the Postal Telegraph had installed extra keys and sent an extra force to handle the news. This is significant when we recall that in 1848 there was only one newspaper which did not treat the meeting with scorn and ridicule and that was the New York *Tribune* whose editorial comments by Horace Greeley are said to have been instrumental in converting Susan B. Anthony, who joined the movement for woman suffrage in 1851. Miss Anthony was five years the junior of Mrs. Stanton. So they were close of age and for fifty years after that meeting, they stood shoulder to shoulder, through storm and stress, and it is we, all of us, who are their debtors today for the liberty of thought and conscience we now enjoy and for the inspiration they have given us to press on toward the finished goal of equal rights by constitutional amendment.

In 1923 ten thousand people attended the pageant of 1848, directed by Miss Hazel MacKaye, which began with the singing of the "March of the Women."

Then from the darkness, from across the stage, came the solitary, frail, gray-clad figure of Lucretia Mott, portrayed by a modern pioneer, and as she stood there alone outlined against the darkness, the spiritual significance of the life of Lucretia Mott, preacher and the exponent of the equality of human rights, seemed to take on a deeper meaning. The picture of this intrepid woman, who seventy-five years ago then (now ninety-one years) who dared to emerge from the darkness of ignorance and prejudice and age-old traditions and stand forth against the whole world, was strikingly made manifest.

It is no wonder that Alice Paul, the beloved founder and leader of the National Woman's Party, seized upon the momentous occasion of this convention, following the pageant—Miss Paul who has a peculiar genius for always seizing upon strategic occasions and places to launch new parts of our program—to present the following resolution which she read herself:

> "Whereas, Only one point in the Equal Rights program of 1848, that of equal suffrage, has been completely attained, and whereas the National Woman's Party, as stated in its declaration of principles, is dedicated to the same Equal Rights program as that adopted on this spot seventy-five years ago; Be it
>
> Resolved, That in order to bring the complete equal rights ideal to the victory that was won for

(Continued on page 130)

Equal Rights Amendment

"Men and Women Shall Have Equal Rights Throughout the United States and Every Place Subject to its Jurisdiction."

WHY SEEK AN EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION?

Because—

1. The Federal Constitution is the *proper* and *only place* for the enumeration of those inalienable human rights and fundamental principles of government on which our democracy is based.
2. A constitutional amendment is the *only orderly way* to bring about the incorporation of the principle of the equality of all citizens before the law into all the units of our political system, while leaving each unit of government completely free to establish its chosen local standards for the application of this principle.
3. It is the *only means* of securing contemporaneous, obligatory revision of State Constitutions and Statutory Law to bring them into conformity with the basic democratic principle of "Equal Rights for All and Special Privileges for None."
4. It is *necessary,* in order to ensure the permanent observance of the Equality principle, and to prevent the re-establishment of discriminations based on sex by political units—whose acts must always conform to the principles enunciated in the Federal Constitution.
5. It is the *only economical way* for women to work for their emancipation from the hundreds of forms of sex discrimination that still remain in our legal system.
6. It is the *only way* to release women from the dubious and precarious struggle for their own freedom—which must now rank first with them—and enable them to focus their energies on work for the advancement of a civilization in which men and women will enjoy equal rights and privileges, as well as bear the burden of equal—if not always identical—duties and obligations.

WHY ASK FOR IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT TO THE STATE LEGISLATURES FOR RATIFICATION?

Because—

1. The nationwide demand for an Equal Rights Amendment justifies immediate submission to the State Legislatures for consideration on its merits.
2. The Congress, regardless of the individual opinions of its members, is warranted in taking this immediate action, since its only obligation is to ensure that such popular demand exists.
3. The State Legislature is the place for a constitutional amendment to be considered on its merits, and such consideration can be had only after its submission to the States by the Congress.
4. Commissions for the revision of State Constitutions and Statutes to bring them into conformity with the equality principle will not begin work until ratification is under way. At best, it will require several years to complete the work of establishing "Equal Justice Under The Law."

"JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED"

National Woman's Party Booth At The World's Fair

The New York World's Fair will close for the season November first.

The record of achievement for the past month at the National Woman's Party Booth at the Fair is one for gratification. October has been a busy month. New York members have assisted Martha Souder in securing signatures to the petition to Congress and the President of the United States, urging immediate submission to the states of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Several groups, through their representatives, were presented to the public at the television studios. Mrs. Robert Nelson Errington was interviewed and televised. She told of work in New York. Through this medium Mary Murray spoke for the National Industrial Council and Isabel Bruyere of Ohio for the College Group.

Saturday, October 28th, was National Woman's Party Officers' Day, National, State and local representatives gathered for luncheon at the National Advisory Committee Building. Mrs. Linda Littlejohn of Australia, President of Equal Rights International, was the guest speaker.

Questions of greatest interest to visitors at the booth have been the right of married women to work and special labor laws for women. Speakers at the luncheon discussed these issues. There were three minute speeches by various National Woman's Party Committee representatives and others interested in equal rights.

It was arranged, with the studios of the Radio Corporation of America, to entertain the guests with a private view of one or two of the National Woman's Party officers interviewed by Television.

In the afternoon a tea was sponsored by the New York City Club of the American Association of University Women in their hospitality room in the Home Furnishings Building, where a speaker told of the world movement for women.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Building space on the balcony was reserved for Woman's Party members to view the Fountain Lights at the Lagoon of Nations.

During the day members called at their respective State buildings, leaving literature as a souvenir of the World's Fair. Those who have worked with Miss Paul in Geneva for the World's Woman Party, and those who have appeared before the International Labor Organization called at various foreign pavilions leaving leaflets printed in the language of the country represented.

Why dig frozen potatoes in Alaska
When ONE ACRE in WYOMING will produce all the fruit and vegetables a family can eat in a year?
MAKE ME PROVE IT!
Lizabeth Wiley, *Realtor* Greybull, Wyoming

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

WOMEN AND DEMOCRACY

BECAUSE I believe with Mary Beard, Inez Haynes Irwin, and the World Center for Women's Archives that women's history must be recorded and publicized in order that the average man and woman will realize what women have been contributing to civilization all through the ages, I have been very happy to see this year several dramatic projects centering about great women. Last spring I commented in this column on the interesting play based on the life of Lucy Stone, presented by the Federal Theater and on the excellent radio broadcasts of "Women in the Making of America." These broadcasts, by the way, were resumed on October 31 and will continue over the NBC Blue Network on Tuesdays from 2 to 2.30 E. S. T.

A few weeks ago I saw as part of the celebration of the 125th anniversary celebration of the Emma Willard School, formerly the Troy Female Seminary, a pageant depicting Emma Willard's struggle to change the mind of the nation regarding women's education. To a doubting world that believed thoroughly that education for women was nonsense, that the female mind was incapable of comprehending mathematics, philosophy, and science, that education would ruin women's health, take away their charm, and destroy family life, she proved that women had minds and ability and that educated women would help preserve democracy.

Democracy was a shaky experiment in the early eighteen hundreds and there was much talk of its collapse. Mrs. Willard was a passionate believer in democracy and she was confident that educated women were its surest defense. Educated mothers, she believed, would bear and bring up sons qualified to steer democracy into safe waters. She did not then visualize women taking part in government but she urged women to become teachers and to open schools throughout the length and breadth of the country.

We in these days need to be reminded of these women of courage and vision, for we have many of the same arguments to meet and we need to cultivate confidence in women's ability. Not long ago I remarked to an able woman executive that women must take a much more important part in government, and she replied, "But men understand government so much better than women."

A *Ladies Home Journal* poll on careers for women, recorded in the October number, shows that a majority of women in the United States would not have as much confidence in a woman surgeon as in a man, and were doubtful of women engineers and lawyers. Eighty-one per cent believed that running the Federal Government is a man's job. Sixty-three per cent said they would not vote for a woman Governor and fifty-two per cent would not vote for a woman Senator.

If women have so little confidence in themselves, there is important work to be done among women. Just as in the early eighteen hundreds democracy was challenged, so it is today, and again women can come to its defense. This time it must be women in government.

LAW FOR THE LADIES

by ETHEL ERNEST MURRELL

Simplification of Florida Law

An amusing exposition of the bad legal hangover that still exists in parts of the United States today. This little pamphlet should be in every feminist's library.

$1.00

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Watch The Campaign Fund Grow!

Mary Pickford has come on the National Finance Committee and joins the other members, Amy C. Ransome, Florence Bayard Hilles, Hilma J. McReynolds and Mary Stockton Brown in signing the letter now being mailed to our members and friends under the capable supervision of Miss Betty W. Mayer.

The letter urges friends of Equal Rights to make possible financially the development of the work and the advancement of the Amendment and says, "Nothing but hard work is necessary to advance the Amendment through Congress to the states for ratification. For this purpose, a campaign fund of $10,000 is urgently required—." Taking into consideration what the freedom of women means to you, please fill in the attached blank and mail immediately—"

Although the letter is not completely out and although the first copies were in the mail only five days before we went to press, we are able to acknowledge with grateful thanks the following contributions to the CAMPAIGN FUND:

Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell (advanced for this fund just before her untimely death)	$ 10.00
Mary Pickford	50.00
Mrs. Stearns Gray	5.00
Mrs. Karl Green	5.00
Mrs. Vernon B. Dodge	1.00
Mrs. Katherine Gillette Gatty	1.00
Mrs. Marie Gasch	1.00
Mrs. Helen Stewart	1.00
Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock	8.00
Dr. Edith H. Bill	10.00
Mrs. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Helen E. Jamison	1.00
Mrs. Eloise M. Knapp	10.00
Mrs. M. E. Law	1.00
Mrs. Bertha H. Putnam	1.00
Miss Alice M. Ball	2.00
Mrs. Lenora Spencer	1.00
Mrs. Mary Francis	1.00
Miss Ida I. Kloze	1.00
Miss Ethel L. Johnson	1.00
Helen P. Wetzel	5.00
Maude Wells Skeets	1.00
Harriet M. Cheney	1.00
Sophie Kenyon	15.00
Mrs. Hazel Davies	2.00
Michigan Branch, N. W. P.	10.00
Annie N. Newbold	2.00
Mrs. Amy C. Ransome	50.00
Mrs. Carl E. Grammer	10.00
Total	$208.00

Watch the Campaign Fund grow in this column. Send your contribution promptly. Collect from your friends.—NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Woman Suffrage in Bermuda

According to a recent *Associated Press* dispatch to the New York *Herald-Tribune*, "Two of Bermuda's most widely known prohibitions—one on motor cars, the other on woman suffrage—went toppling in the wake of the European war."

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Meeting At Rhodesia

Sixty or more residents of Chester County, Pa., gathered at Rhodesia, the home of Dr. Patricia Drant at Westtown, to hear Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of the Woman's Party National Council, speak on the Equal Rights Amendment. Becaue of the illness of Mrs. Hilles, Helen Hunt West, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, was the speaker.

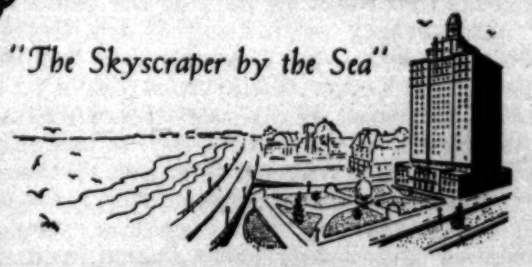
Dr. Drant spoke briefly, explaining the purpose of the meeting, and introduced Mrs. Coleman Peace Brown, treasurer of the Finance Committee.

Following the meeting tea was served and the guests remained to ask questions about the campaign for Democracy for Women. As a result of the meeting a number joined the Party and a number of new subscribers for EQUAL RIGHTS were secured.

School Women For Amendment

The School Women's Council of Los Angeles, California, on the letterhead of its official stationery quotes the Equal Rights Amendment.

"The Skyscraper by the Sea"



There's Always A Friendly Welcome For The Members Of The
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She Believed In Women

(Continued from page 123)

town, New York, on November 12, 1815, the world offered a very limited career to a woman. Educational opportunities for girls were meager, for it was generally believed that their minds were capable of absorbing little beyond the reading, writing, and arithmetic of the elementary schools. A woman did not earn her living. She was supported by her father, her husband, or her nearest male relative. Therefore marriage, which meant a husband to protect her and a home to shelter her, was the one great event toward which the hopes of every young girl were directed. That this event might not prove adequate to protect, shelter, and support was disregarded. In fact, to be born a woman was to live under the shadow of a "defect of sex," as Blackstone expressed it in his Commentaries.

As the daughter of an able lawyer, Elizabeth Cady was confronted very early in life with Blackstone's interpretation of woman's status. She rebelled instinctively even before she knew how laws were made or what it all meant, and when she grew to womanhood, she dedicated herself to the task of freeing women from the bonds which custom and common law had fastened upon them.

She made the first public demand for woman suffrage in 1848 at the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at her instigation, in Seneca Falls, New York, by proposing this Resolution: "That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise." This bold action was heralded far and wide by the press, ridiculed and bitterly criticized, but from then on every Woman's Rights Convention demanded the ballot for women. All her life Elizabeth Cady Stanton worked for woman suffrage, making speeches, writing tracts and articles, editing "The Revolution," and acting as President, first of the New York State Woman's Rights Association, then of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and lastly of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

But her interest in the emancipation of women went far beyond woman suffrage to equal rights for women under the law and in all human relationships. She saw what women suffered under prevailing marriage laws and in spite of the fact that divorce was a forbidden subject for a good woman to discuss, she publically advocated more liberal divorce laws. She asked for equal rights for women in the Church and for equal educational opportunities. She recognized women's needs for economic independence and rejoiced when they entered new fields in business and the professions.

She also saw that before women could be completely liberated there must be a great change in their own thinking. She urged them to discard false traditions, to be wary of cultivating so-called womanly qualities which had been held up as virtues and as substitutes for equality. She urged them to question the edicts of the Church regarding woman's sphere. It often took more courage to denounce women's foibles than to ask for the ballot, but Elizabeth Cady Stanton was equal to the task, and all through her life she waged war against women's self-inflicted frailty and inferiority.

She believed in women and was confident that with education, training, and a new outlook, with the power that the ballot would give them, they would contribute much to their country and the world.

Policy of

The Women Chiropractors' Club Of Michigan

The objects of the Women Chiropractors' Club shall be to maintain the highest standard of Chiropractic; to promote a Spirit of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Helpfulness among the profession and to establish other Women Chiropractors' Clubs.

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How Women Began To Fight For Equal Rights

(Continued from Page 125)

suffrage, we undertake the following program: The securing of an admendment to the United States Constitution stating: 'Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'"

Miss Paul explained that the plan of removing the disabilities of women state by state had been found intolerably slow and insecure. "If we keep on in this way," she said, "we will be celebrating the 150th anniversary of the 1848 Convention without being much further advanced in equal rights than we are now. We have much the same feeling now that we had in the beginning of the suffrage movement, that in many groups, working in many states, all for different measures, there is much waste of effort. If we had not concentrated on the Federal amendment we should be still working for woman suffrage today."

Ninety-one years have passed since the original Seneca Falls Convention. Sixteen years since its dramatic re-enactment which I have just described, when the National Woman's Party rededicated itself to ideals of the Founders. In these years great strides have been taken. To mention a few—we have our historic and beautiful Headquarters. It stands immediately across the street from the Supreme Court of the United States, as a constant reminder that "Equal Justice under Law" is not yet accomplished. Yes, the Bible is right. "They also serve who only stand and wait." The Justices of the Supreme Court cannot look out of their windows or go out for a bit of a stroll without being reminded that women still wait for equal justice under law. But let us recall with thankfulness that on March 30, 1937, despite the majority opinion in the United States Supreme Court that women are subject to arbitrary wage regulations not imposed upon their men competitors, the Justices Sutherland, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Butler stood firm in their view, earlier expressed in 1923, that minimum wage fixing for women only is an unconstitutional discrimination. The 5 to 4 decision of 1937 upholding wage legislation based on sex superseded the 5 to 4 decision of 1923 and 1936 rejecting such legislation. Of the five Justices who in 1936 declared unconstitutional minimum wage legislation for women only, 80 per cent stood firm in 1937 (Sutherland, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Butler), while one (Justice Owen Roberts) switched his vote, thus making it possible for a state to bar women's employment unless it is at or above a fixed wage.

We must not be discouraged over that temporary defeat. A splendid and ever-growing group of members of each House of Congress believes in the principle of equality of opportunity for men and women. Our amendment for equal rights is nearer passage than ever before. We must recall that all great things in life are of slow growth—character, knowledge and understanding. We would not have our crusade contrary to God's law. As we struggle we grow.

What if there are some great names in the list against us. Lucretia Mott said: "Right principles are stronger than great names. If our principles are right why should we be cowards?"

In history there are stories of great conversions; of people turning diametrically around and changing their entire belief and mode of conduct. The greater the character the greater the change and its result on society. St. Paul, who was brought up in the strictest sect of the Jews of his day to persecute the Christians, who consented to the death of St. Stephen, after a miraculous conversion became the chief apostle to the Gentiles and more than any one else caused the spread of Christianity in the first century. And 300 years later, Constantine the Great, who also persecuted the Christians, saw a vision in the sky which told him that in the sign of the Cross he would conquer. He became a Christian and his conversion marked the downfall of paganism in Europe.

"God has mysterious ways His wonders to perform," the hymn book tells us. I for one do not believe that the day of miracles is past. Some may be against us but the number is daily diminishing and the number for us is daily increasing. The equal rights amendment has been endorsed now by 16 national organizations and hundreds of state and local ones.

Then let us believe in the words of our song:

"Life, strife—these two are one;
Naught can ye win but by faith and daring.
On, on—what we have done
But for the work of today is preparing.
Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance
(Laugh in hope, for sure is the end),
March, march—many as one,
Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend."

Jobs for Men Only

John Brown, President and founder of John Brown University of Arkansas, addressing a Washington, D. C., audience October 4, lashed out against women "holding jobs that belong to men."

"Let us teach girls the glory of motherhood and boys the aristocracy of work," said the advocate of jobs for men only.

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In Our Mail Bag

MRS. LITTLEJOHN WRITES

From Mrs. Linda P. Littlejohn, of Australia, President of Equal Rights International, who recently arrived in the United States for a lecture tour, comes the following:

"Owing to my traveling around Europe, I have only just heard of the passing of your President, Mrs. Stephen Pell.

"On behalf of the Equal Rights International, I want to send our deep sympathy in the great loss the cause has sustained. Her charm of manner, her sincerity, her enthusiasm and her whole-hearted support were of untold value. She will indeed be difficult to replace and for me personally, New York will not be quite the same place when I return and find Mrs. Pell no longer there.

Equal Rights—Your Magazine

At a time when there are rampant in the land forces seeking to deprive women of gains of a century, it becomes increasingly necessary that women be informed as to trends and events effecting their status as citizens in our democracy.

EQUAL RIGHTS is the only magazine in the nation devoted exclusively to the campaign to free women of unjust restrictive laws based solely on sex and to place in the Constitution of the United States a guarantee of equal rights under law.

EQUAL RIGHTS is battling for *all women*. If you work for a living the time to make secure this sacred right is while you still work, not after you have been eliminated from the economic field.

EQUAL RIGHTS has long played an important part in raising the status of women. It is performing for you a service performed by no other publication. It deserves your support.

You can render valuable service by *securing new subscribers*, and by contributing funds. *You* make possible the publication of EQUAL RIGHTS. Do you desire its continuance?

FUNDS ARE NEEDED! We know that you will not fail.

The real value of the Equal Rights Seal rests in its sustained use, day in day out, month in month out, year in year out.

Every lover of fair play and equal rights between men and women writes letters. The regular habit of attaching a stamp to the front and a seal to the back of each letter if followed by each member of the National Woman's Party would send several million seals over the country a year and would finance all the activities at Headquarters.

One seal costs a penny. The seal campaign as originally conceived was a measure to spread the idea of equal rights and to finance EQUAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE, enabling it to be self-supporting, rather than a financial liability. FOUR SEALS A WEEK USED REGULARLY BY EACH MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY WOULD FINANCE EQUAL RIGHTS.

One seal a day, used by every member of the Party would finance all Headquarters activities.

It IS worth thinking about!

Women And The Revolution

By ETHEL MANNIN. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y., $3.

Reviewed by ALMA LUTZ

Storm Jameson says that this is "a book which every intelligent woman whatever her politics or lack of them should read and place on her bookshelf."

I would not go as far as that, but I believe that anyone who does not flinch at the word social revolution, can learn a great deal from "Women and the Revolution," and although she may not agree at all with Miss Mannin's conclusions, cannot fail to be roused to think about social problems and their solution.

What interested me most was to read the part that women have played in revolutions from the French Revolution down through the Russian, Chinese, Irish, Spanish, and Fascist Revolutions.

Miss Mannin believes that feminism is not enough to meet the problems which confront women, and that although under capitalism they have made great advances, only a social revolution can completely liberate them. And yet Miss Mannin has no illusions regarding the bureaucratic tendencies which have developed in all social revolutions to date.

Miss Mannin wants a richer, happier, freer life for women and their children. She wants women to be free of economic dependence on man, free to work in the home or in wider spheres as they choose, free to bear children or not as they please, free of the fear of unemployment and war. She sees the way through social revolution. I see it through democracy and a revolution in women's thought about themselves and their work.

THE MARYLAND BRANCH
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Speakers of Note

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Margaret Culkin Banning
Linda Littlejohn
Isabel De Palencia
Sarah Wambaugh
Tony Sender
Ruth Harkness
Neyan Watts-Stevens
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New Jersey Republican Platform

The following items are included in the New Jersey Republican platform adopted October 2:

LABOR—INDUSTRY—BUSINESS: Equal protection under fair laws impartially administered; freedom from punitive interference by either the legislative, executive or judicial branch, the opportunity to earn an adequate income free from destructive taxation; proper protection by legislation of minimum wages and maximum hours, the right to bargain collectively, the elimination of child labor, unwholesome working and living conditions and unfair competition, is the American way for labor, industry, business and the aim of the Republican Party. The preferred position of New Jersey for each must be maintained.

WOMEN: Firmly believing that women should have equal opportunities with men both in connection with public affairs of our State and Nation and in industry and business, we therefore pledge that no law shall be enacted which discriminates against any person on account of sex or marital status.

We favor a suitable amendment to our Constitution to accomplish this purpose if the same be deemed necessary.

Says A Woman Executive

"I see that the AAUW voted against the Equal Rights Amendment and almost in the same breath wondered why women's salaries were not as large as men's. What a laugh!"

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933.

Of EQUAL RIGHTS, official organ, National Woman's Party, published semi-monthly at Washington, D. C., and printed at 406 W. Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1939.

District of Columbia: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, personally appeared Helen Hunt West, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, official organ, National Woman's Party, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 537 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, Inc., 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Editor: Helen Hunt West, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Woman's Party, Incorporated, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

There are no stockholders. A non-profit organization, designed for educational purposes only.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HELEN HUNT WEST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1939.

CHARLES N. GRUBB, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 1, 1940.)

At Least One Great Woman

The Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, has adopted a resolution requesting President Franklin D. Roosevelt to "make a strong recommendation to Congress that the portrait of Susan B. Anthony be included with those of other great Americans upon the Mount Rushmore Memorial because," the resolution points out, "she has done more than any other American woman toward emancipating women of the United States from the innumerable discriminations which have restricted them, and especially toward securing for them the right of suffrage."

WHY NOT
DEMOCRACY FOR WOMEN?

A Congressional Committee *in each state,* responsible for securing the favorable vote of its delegation in Congress for the Equal Rights Amendment

SHOULD BE ON THE JOB NOW!

What member of Congress would be willing to vote against submission of this vital question to the people?

(Pennsylvania Congressional Committee)

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